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In April 2016, EPA published a revised chlorpyrifos drinking water assessment and found "potential exposure to chlorpyrifos or chlorpyrifos-oxon in finished drinking [water] based on currently labeled uses." Chlorpyrifos is a dangerous pesticide that causes serious neurodevelopmental harm in infants and children, including delayed mental development, attention problems, autism spectrum disorders, and intelligence decrements. EPA itself found these effects in a rigorous risk assessment vetted by the Science Advisory Panel. Despite these clear findings, EPA recently denied a petition to ban chlorpyrifos.

37. Given EPA's shocking decision to allow continued use of chlorpyrifos, what will be done to address and eliminate the risk of chlorpyrifos exposure from drinking water?

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

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5. What kinds of communications were involved between the White House, industry organizations, and EPA regarding chlorpyrifos?

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

a. Were scientists from the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, or other relevant EPA offices, consulted before Administrator Pruitt decided not to ban chlorpyrifos?

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process